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HISTORY OF EMPORIUM.

The first citizen, within the present (1876) limits of the Borough of Emporium, was Mr. John Earl, father of J. B. and John Earl, who still live in the county.

In the month of May 1810, John Earl started with his family; from Otsego county, New York, for Ohio. Edward Shippen, Esq., and a Mr. Allen were on their way up the river, with men and horses, to some lands owned by them, at the mouth of North Creek; and Mr. Earl sent his son, John Earl, then only ten years old, and a younger son, named William, with them, he intending to follow in a short time with the rest of the family.

As the party came up the river, the first citizen whom they found within the present limits of Cameron county, was Stephen Berfield, a hunter living at the mouth of the First Fork, in a log house. The party took dinner with Berfield, and were served with bear's meat. Berfield having killed a fine bear that morning. There were no other settlers at that point; and no one living up the First Fork except a Mr. George Logue and family, living in a log house about two miles up the stream. After leaving Berfield's, they next came to the log house of Mr. Birge, between Sinnamahoning and Driftwood. Mr. Birge was busy planting corn when they came up, and had quite a little clearing, having lived there three or four years. Here they first saw a native of Cameron county in the shape of a large rattlesnake, lying in the road beside the fence; one of the party dismounted, and drawing a sword cane ran it through his snakeship's head.

At Driftwood they found a Mr. Overturf, and family, living in a hewn log house, near the point between the Driftwood and Bennett's Branch, and Mr. John Jordan on the right bank of the Driftwood. Up Bennett's Branch there was only one family, William Nanny, who lived about two miles above Driftwood. As they came up the Driftwood, the next settler was Andrew Jordan, who had a small clearing, and lived in a small log house on the first flat, about a mile and a half below Hickory Bottom; he had been there one year. The next and last settler was Mr. John Spangler, (father of "Chris" Spangler) who had moved in two or three weeks before, and was living on what is now

known as the "Strawbridge farm" above Sterling Run. He had not had time to put up a house, but had put up some poles, and covered them with bark, and was living in the "camp" thus formed, until he could get his house up. There were no settlers above Spangler's; none on the Portage; and none on West Creek. So at that time, May 1810, the only settlers within the county, were those mentioned above. In all seven families.

After leaving Spangler's, the party continued on up the Driftwood, passing the present site of Emporium, which was then a "howling wilderness;" and arrived at the mouth of North Creek at one or two p. m. Here they found a log store house, called "Elliott's store," built by a Mr. Elliott, who opened the State road from Big Island, below Lock Haven, up the Driftwood, and through to Erie. This road was built by the State for the accommodation of emigrants going west. At "Elliott's" the party stopped, and young Earl and his brother remained several days, waiting for their father to come up, and continue the journey west.

On the arrival of Mr. Earl, with the balance of his family, Edward Shippen and Mr. Allen, who owned a large amount of land in what was then called Sergeant township, but which is now called Shippen, prevailed upon him to remain, offering as an inducement for him to settle here, fifty acres of land for himself, and fifty acres each for the boys, John and William. Mr. Earl finally accepted the offer, and at once went to work and put up a house at the mouth of the run, where Housler's steam saw mill was afterwards built, about a mile and a half above Emporium. This was the first dwelling house built in the county above Hickory Bottom. Earl's nearest neighbor—besides Allen, who located in Elliott's store house, at the mouth of North Creek—was Mr. John Spangler, just above Sterling Run. Mr. Earl lived here during the Summer of 1810, and cleared about twenty acres of land. In the fall he commenced building the first house ever put up in Emporium, and in January 1811 completed it and moved in, thus becoming the first settler in Emporium. The house was located south-east of the Buffalo, N. Y. & P. railroad passenger depot, and very nearly on the site of Hon. Seneca Freeman's new dwelling house. In 1811 Mr. Earl

cleared off the point of land between the Driftwood and Portage creeks; and in 1812 he had some eighty or ninety acres cleared.

In 1811, two families, Phineas Perry and Charles Maston, came in, and settled at the mouth of North Creek. In 1811-12 John W. Housler, and family, came from New Jersey, and settled near where Joseph Housler now lives.

In 1812 William Wardle came in, and built a grist mill at the mouth of Clear creek, bringing the stones up the river in a canoe. It was a small mill, grinding about *ten bushels as a big days work*. Mr. Earl says that when a boy, he, usually, had to take his father's grist to the mill, and ordinarily had to wait through the night to get it ground.

In 1813 or 1814 Elihu Chadwick settled at North Creek, building a saw mill at that place—the first in the county. It had a single upright saw; and would cut not to exceed two thousand feet of lumber in a day.

The Indians had all left this section of the country when the first settlers located in Emporium, and, although they would generally return winters to hunt, no one was ever molested by them. The war of 1812-15 does not seem to have effected, or disturbed the few people then living here, as we learn that no one volunteered, or was drafted from the town. In 1814 and 1815 times were hard, and no settlers came in.

When Earl arrived, in 1810, there was a state road from the mouth of the Portage, up that stream to Keating summit; and thence down the Allegany Portage to Canoe Place (now Port Allegany.) It had been opened eight or ten years previous for the accommodation of emigrants, who desired to go west by water. Those going west this way, came up the Susquehanna, Sinnemahoning and Driftwood in canoes, to the landing at the mouth of the Portage, near where J. S. Wiley's saw mill now stands. At that place they hauled their canoes out of the water, took them apart, and loaded them with their household and other goods, on to wagons; and hauled them up the Portage and over to "Canoe Place," where their canoes were put together again, their goods loaded in; and they continued their way down the Allegany River to French creek, Ohio, and other points in the west. At the time of Earl's arrival the road had not been used for several years, and had grown up to bush, briars, etc., which rendered it impassable. In

1814 the authorities concluded to open it again, and the work was to be done by Shippen and McMurtree, on the northern end, and by Earl on the Emporium end. Soon after the work was commenced Mr. Earl sent young John, who was then only fourteen years old, with a yoke of oxen, through the woods to meet Shippen and McMurtree. Pursuing his solitary way, all day, through the almost impassable woods, the brave boy reached the Allegany Portage by night, without encountering man or beast. Not daring to travel in the woods after dark, however, for fear of getting lost, he tied up his oxen, and slept on the ground all night. The next morning he started out bright and early, and had hardly gone a mile before he met Shippen and the other party.—With the extra team thus furnished them, the Shippen party continued the work vigorously, so that the road was soon opened; and was never afterwards closed until the building of the present state road, which runs in the valley, instead of on the side-hill where the old road was.

In 1815 Mr. Earl left Emporium, and moved across the Driftwood creek, to a house then standing at the south-west end of the bridge, at the mouth of West Creek; and Elihu Chadwick, whose family came up at that time, moved into the house vacated by Earl. In 1816 David Crow, and Brewster Freeman came to Emporium. Mr. Crow settled where the old Freeman house now stands, on the north-west corner of Allegany Avenue, and the Portage road. Mr. Freeman built, for himself, a house out-side of Emporium, and below the Portage creek. The same season, (spring of 1816,) a young man named George Wright, came in and put up a small building near the large spring in the lower end of the borough, and on the north-side of Allegany Avenue. During the year others settled here, and among them Mr. Lemmel Lucore, from Massachusetts. At this time, and for a number of years afterwards, the inhabitants of Emporium had to go about 22 miles, to a place called Instanter, now called Teutonia, (in McKean Co.,) to vote. All those who were so unfortunate as to have business in Court, either as parties, witnesses, or Jurors, had to go to Williamsport (one hundred miles distant) where the courts were held.

From 1816 to 1820 inclusive, the population increased very slowly. In 1820 there was not more than seven

families in what is now Emporium borough, viz: Hiram Sizer, Lemuel Lucore, David Crow, Sylvester Wright, George Wright, John All, and Jerry Bliss. Earl then lived just across the Driftwood, at West Creek, and Freeman below the Portage. The principle occupation of the inhabitants was working out the road taxes, which then amounted to about \$2,000, per year. They lumbered a little and run their lumber, boards, and square timber, to Middletown, and wherever they could find a market. The usual price for lumber then was \$4.00, and under, per thousand feet, for boards one and one-fourth inch thick, with the extra one-fourth inch counted out in the measurement; and three to four cents per foot for square-timber. There was but very little farming done, the inhabitants not raising sufficient to live on. In 1814 Earl built a saw-mill at the mouth of West Creek, near the west end of the highway bridge; and in 1819 David Crow built a saw-mill on the Portage, above Emporium, near where Judge Minard's mill now stands. John All brought in a few goods, and sold them from a little dwelling-house, near where J. L. Overhiser now lives. There was a blacksmith-shop at Freeman's, below the Portage; but there was then (1820) nothing in Emporium except dwelling-houses.

In 1830 there had been no perceptible increase of the population. In 1840 there was a population of about forty-five men, women, and children. In 1850, it had increased to ten families, and fifty souls all told.

In 1848 Eli Felt came here, and built, and opened the first regular store ever opened within the present limits of Emporium. He also, the same year, built and opened the first hotel, nearly opposite to where the St. Charles hotel now stands. As late as 1853 there was no village in Emporim. The few people, who lived within its present limits were widely scattered, each family living on a small clearing of its own. In 1853, or 1854, Felt commenced putting up what was afterwards known as "Felt's Block," and a few families settled around, or near it, thus forming the nucleus for a village. From this date, and from this small beginning, we must date the starting of the village of Emporium. The population, however, increased very slowly. In 1860, Cameron County was formed out of the ad-

joining counties of McKean, Elk, Potter, and Clinton; and Emporium was selected as the county seat. This, of course, was a great help to the village, and naturally gave it a good start; although, as late as 1862, there was in the village only thirteen dwelling-houses, two hotels, one school-house, one store standing alone, 'Felt's Block,' containing seven stores, with dwellings on the second floor, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-shop, one grist-mill, and the Court-House—not then finished; in all twenty-seven buildings, and about one hundred and ten permanent inhabitants. There was, however, a number of transient people stopping in the village, boarding at the hotels, and private houses, who were connected with the railroad that was then building; and who gave the town the appearance of being quite lively, and much larger than it really was.

On October 20th, 1863 the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was opened to Emporium, and the event was celebrated in grand style. Railroad nabobs, and prominent men from towns and cities between Emporium and Philadelphia inclusive, were in attendance. Judge More furnished a fine ox, which was roasted whole in the Court House square, after the most approved style of Kentucky Barbecues; and after the conclusion of the speaking and singing, it was served up to the hungry multitude, and in a very short time it had become like the speeches—a matter of history. Altogether it was an event never to be forgotten by those who were in attendance.

In 1864 Emporium was incorporated as a Borough, and received its present name. Previous to that it had formed part of Shippen township, and was known as "Shippen," with a reputation wider, perhaps, than any other town of its size, in western Pennsylvania. The petition was signed by the following persons: A. E. Kelly, C. C. Fay, J. W. Morton, S. S. Hackett, L. G. Cook, G. W. Warner, J. W. Phelps, J. M. Judd, George Metzger, Washington Brooks, and Amor Chandler, eleven in all, accompanied by proof that they comprised a majority of all the freeholders within the limits of the borough at that date. On Oct. 13th, 1864 the court made the necessary order and decree, for the incorporation of the borough. The decree, however, could not take effect until it was recorded,

which was done on Nov. 4th, 1864, from which time the borough dates. In the decree of the court, it was provided, among other things, that the first election for borough officers should be held at L. G. Cook's hotel, on Nov. 15th, 1864. That Amer Chandler should give the notice of election; and that, at the election, J. W. Phelps should act as judge, and J. M. Judd and A. E. Kelly as inspectors.

Up to 1867 there was not a single church in Emporium, and not one in the county. Up to 1863 religious services were held by the different denominations in the school house. The Methodists, being the most numerous, were the only denomination supporting a regular minister; and they were generally given preference in using the school house, so that other religious societies, when so fortunate as to have a minister here, often had to seek other and less convenient places for holding their services. In 1863 the Court House began to be used for religious services; but the different denominations, who were then getting stronger, and able to hold services oftener, soon got to quarreling about the right to use it, while some objection was made by outsiders to the use of the building to that purpose; and for a short time in 1864 it was not used by any denomination. On Dec. 10th, 1864 the County Commissioners put an end to all the difficulties, and opened the Court House for religious services, by passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of the Court House be, and it hereby is tendered to the different religious denominations, represented in the county, without distinction or preference, for the purpose of holding religious services therein; and for choir meetings, when not in use by the county. Provided, That any such denomination, or society, desiring to so use the house, shall first appoint three responsible persons as trustees; and one sexton, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the house, when so in use by said denomination; and see that the same is not injured, or in any way damaged; and that the fires are left in a proper and safe condition when the house is closed. Said trustees and sexton, so appointed, will, by accepting the use thereof for their respective denominations, thereby become personally responsible to the County Commissioners for any damage to said Court House, or furniture, or misuse thereof; and further, That our clerk is hereby directed not to deliver the keys of the Court House to any such denomination, or permit them to use the same, until they shall comply with the conditions of this resolution.

From that date the Court House and School House were used by the different denominations, and furnished suffi-

cient accommodations for them all until 1867.

In 1866, a number of gentlemen thinking it a disgrace to the borough, and to the county also, that there should not be a church edifice within the limits of either, resolved to solicit subscriptions, and build a church in Emporium. Upon looking over the ground, it was decided that the Episcopal church was then in the most flourishing condition of any; and that they would be more likely to succeed in soliciting subscriptions for that church. But a new difficulty here presented itself. With the exception of the "Messiah" church, there was not a single religious denomination incorporated, or chartered in the borough; and consequently no one authorized to take the title to land, receive subscriptions, or expend the money in building a church. In this dilemma an application was made to the legislature for authority to act; and on April 11th, 1866 an act was passed, and approved by the Governor, entitled: "An Act to entitle certain persons to raise funds and build a church in the borough of Emporium, Cameron county; and to hold the same in trust, and for the benefit of the Episcopal church."

By this act E. J. Whiting, J. B. Newton, J. A. Knapp, Dr. Samuel Gibson, Amos Finton, J. L. Cook, L. T. More, and J. W. Phelps, were authorized to select a proper site in the borough of Emporium; to purchase and hold the title thereof; and erect a church building thereon, to be held by them in trust, and for the benefit of the religious organization known as the Episcopal church, and that as soon, or whenever said Episcopal church should establish, or vest a proper organization at Emporium, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the church, then said parties were to transfer the title of said church property to such organization. The act also provided for raising the money, building committees, filling vacancies, keeping records, &c. Under and by the authority of this act the gentlemen named, with the assistance of Rev. Mr. Orrick, who was then stationed here, succeeded in raising the required amount; and in 1868, Emmanuel church, which stands at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was built, it being, not only the first regular church building in Emporium, but also the first in the county, if we except the small rough board

house up the Driftwood. Services were held in the church from the time it was finished, and on Feb. 2nd. 1869 it was regularly accepted by the Episcopal society, Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot officiating. In the charter of this church, which was granted in 1868, it was provided that the wardens and vestrymen, should give the use of the church, when not in use by the society, to any other religious denomination, deserving to use the same, so long as it was the only church edifice in the borough.

In 1869 the Presbyterians built a handsome church on Fifth street. In 1872 the Methodist built one at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets; and in 1873-4 the Roman Catholics built one at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. So that Emporium is well supplied with churches, better, in fact, than it is with regular and permanent ministers.

When the county was first organized, there was, of course, no Court-house, for holding courts, although there had been a liberal amount subscribed for building one. Consequently the courts were organized, and for some time held in the school-house, while the office of the Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, &c., and the office of the County Commissioners, were held in the building on the north-side of Allegany avenue, in the lower end of the borough, now owned and occupied by Judge Boynton.—In 1862-3 the County Commissioners, accepted from the contractors the use of the court-room, in the court-house, for the purpose of holding court therein; and from that date, the several courts of the county have been held there. A few years after the acceptance of the court-room, the several county officers, were moved into the offices provided for them, on the first floor of the court-house. Although the court-house cost very little in comparison with those in many of the surrounding counties, it is a very good looking building; and there are few more conveniently constructed, or more pleasant for the transaction of business.

Up to 1867, Emporium, although the county seat, could not boast of a jail, or structure of any kind for the confinement of prisoners; and, indeed, there was but little use for one, as the county furnished but few criminals, and those few, with two or three exceptions, were arrested for minor offences. In

the act incorporating the county, it was provided, that when required, the prisoners from here should be sent to the jail at Lock Haven. In 1867 the County Commissioners built a handsome structure on the court-house square, the lower story of stone to serve for a jail; and the second, and third stories of wood, as a dwelling for the sheriff. It is a fine looking building, and an ornament to the town.

In December 1872 the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia Railroad was opened from Buffalo to Emporium. The event was properly celebrated, by a large excursion party from Buffalo, who were handsomely received and entertained, by the Emporiumites, with a grand dinner, at the Opera House. This road has been of great benefit to the place, and gives employment to quite a number of people.

Emporium has been particularly fortunate in being provided with newspapers. As long ago as 1860, when there were less than two hundred inhabitants in the place, a credible paper called the *Citizen*, was published here, but was subsequently removed to McKean county. A few years after this, the *Citizen* was succeeded by the *Independent*, owned and published by Mr. S. S. Hackett, and the *Press*, owned and published by C. B. Gould, both of which papers are still published. In 1869 the *Herald* was started, and was owned and published by Mr. J. B. Newton, until July 1873, when it was destroyed in the "great fire" which happened at that time. As the company in which it was insured failed, it was a total loss, and was not started again. The large block on the corner of Fourth and Broad streets, which was burned at the same time, is being rebuilt of brick, by Mr. J. L. Cook, and is the first brick block in town.

Emporium has always been noted as being remarkably healthy, and up to 1869, so few people died in the place, that the necessity for a regular cemetery was not felt, the few who did die having been buried in private lots. In 1869, however, public sentiment began to require a regular and permanent place for the burial of the dead; and during that year Mr. J. B. Newton purchased the tract of land, now known as "Newton Cemetery." It is admirably suited for the purpose, on the bench below the borough; and he has cleared and laid it out for a cemetery. Up to the present time, however, there have been

The first person born within the limits of Emporium was Simon C. Earl, born in 1812.

The first death was that of a son of David Crow, aged 21 or 22 years, who was killed by a falling limb, ~~from a tree~~ striking him on the head while felling a tree, breaking his neck.

The first wedding came off at the house of Mr Earl in 1813. The young lady who thus early set such a good example to the young ladies of Emporium, was Miss Thankful Lindsley.

but very few buried; and I venture the assertion, that in no other town in the State is the death rate so low as it is in Emporium. The population of Emporium on Nov. 4th, 1864, when it became a borough, is unknown; but it has been estimated, by different persons, who were living here at that time, at from two hundred to three hundred.—At the first election, held on Nov. 15th, 1864, there were forty-four votes cast, and as it is generally calculated that there is one voter to every five inhabitants, that would give the borough a population of two hundred and twenty.

The first regular census was taken in 1870, and the return of the United States officials was 898; 765 of whom were American, and 133 foreign born. No census has been taken since then, but the population is variously estimated all the way from 1500 to 2000, the best informed putting it at from 1500 to 1800. There are, at the present time,

in the borough of Emporium, 4 churches, 1 school-house, seating several hundred pupils, 1 Court-house, 1 jail, 9 hotels, 3 billiard-saloons, 14 stores, 3 meat markets, 2 Millinery stores, 3 Drug stores, 2 Printing establishments, 1 large tannery, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw and planing-mills; and a large number of groceries, beer-saloons, blacksmith-shops, etc.

The beautiful manner in which Emporium is laid out, is owing to the Philadelphia and Erie Land Company. The company bought nearly all the land in the borough above Pine street, and employed surveyors from Philadelphia, who laid it into regular streets, alleys, lots and blocks, in the most approved city style. The survey is the most accurate ever made in any country town, the lots being run out and marked on the ground, and borough maps, to the one thousandth part of a foot; as much care being taken as there would have been in a city, where the lots are

worth a thousand dollars per foot front. The foregoing contains, I believe, all that is necessary as a history of the borough. The object being to preserve, while we can, the early settlement, and progress of the borough, for the benefit of the historian, and future generations. Since the greater portion of the above was written, I learn that those having charge of the contemplated celebration on the Fourth of July, have appointed a competent person to prepare and read a history of the county. But it is also very desirable that a separate history of each township and borough should be written and preserved, before the early settlers, and those having a personal knowledge of the first settlements pass away; and I trust that some person in each borough, and township, will feel sufficiently interested to collect the material, and write out, during the year, such a history for preservation. I cannot close without expressing my gratitude, and obligation to Mr. John Earl, to whom I am indebted for the greater portion of the facts detailed, which happened prior to 1860.

J. B. NEWTON.
Emporium, Pa., June 24th, 1876.

From, *Press*
Emporium
Date, *Aug 27. 1876*

HISTORY OF THE BUCKTAILS.

The Gallant Heroes Who Are Our
Guests To-Day.

FROM THE PENN'A. FORESTS.

They Travel Down the Susquehanna
to Harrisburg on Rafts and Meet
the War Governor.

BATTLES BUCKTAILS PARTICIPATED IN

Nothing Too Good For Them.

The Bucktails are here and have been arriving steadily since Monday evening—every train bringing members of that famous regiment, accompanied by their wives in many instances. The old boys' cordial welcome to one another and the hearty hand shake, as some comrade arrived for the first time since the war, were pleasant incidents to witness.

Our citizens have made extensive arrangements to entertain the visitors and no doubt will fully maintain their wide reputation for hospitality. The Bucks are our guests. Let one and all see that they are made to feel at home.

The interesting program prepared, as published in another column, will be carried out to the letter, except the excursion to Sizerville, which, owing to the illness of Mr. Martindale, has been cancelled.

The Headquarters at the Warner House, are in charge of Secretary W. H. Rauch and his assistant, Mrs. Rauch, where all visitors are welcome.

When war became eminent early in the spring of 1861 Thomas L. Kane, brother of Elisha Kent Kane, of Arctic notority, conceived the idea of organizing a regiment of riflemen, composed of hunters and woodsmen. He soon gathered together a battalion of over 400 such men from the forests of the central part of the State. With bucktails in their hats indicating their familiarity with the use of the rifle in hunting, dressed in the woodsmen's red woolen shirts, and armed with their hunting rifles, these men went down the Susquehanna river to Harrisburg on rafts, expecting to be mustered into service under the first call for troops, but, owing to their slow mode of travel, the quota of the State was filled before they reached the capital. Refusing to return home they were sent to Camp Curtin to await developments. To this number were added two other companies from the same region. When the act creating the Pennsylvania Reserves was passed, at the urgent request of Thomas L. Kane, a rifle regiment was provided

for and was composed as follows:

Company A, Captain Philip Holland, Tioga county; Company B, Captain Langhorn Wister, Perry county; Company C, Captain John Eldred, Elk and Cameron counties; Company D, Captain Roy Stone; Company E, Captain A. E. Niles, Tioga county; Company F, Captain Dennis McGee, Clarion county; Company G, Captain Hugh McDonald, Tioga and Elk counties; Company H, Captain Charles Frederick Taylor, Chester county; Company I, Captain William T. Blanchard, McKean county; Company K, Captain E. A. Irvin, Clearfield county.

All these companies, excepting B, F, and H, were from the forests of the State. The commissions of the captains bearing the same date, seniority was determined by lot. Thomas L. Kane was commissioned Colonel; Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Roy Stone, Major, and in his place First Lieutenant Hugh W. McNeil was commissioned Captain of Company D. Colonel Kane resigned his commission as Colonel and requested the appointment of Charles J. Biddle to that position, urging as a reason Biddle's distinguished service as a captain during the Mexican war, eminently qualifying him for that position. Biddle being unknown to the men and officers the latter protested against Kane's resignation, but upon his consenting to accept the Lieutenant Colonelcy, they reluctantly acquiesced. S. D. Freeman was commissioned surgeon and W. T. Humphrey assistant surgeon. Lieutenant J. A. T. Jewett, of Company D, was appointed adjutant and Lieutenant H. D. Patton, of Company F, quartermaster. So the regiment was mustered in to date May 15, 1861, as the Rifle Regiment or Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves—the Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Biddle was made commandant of Camp Curtain, where the regiment remained until the 21st day of June when, with the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Simmons and Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Charles T. Campbell, the Brigade, under command of Colonel Biddle, went to the relief of Colonel Lew Wallace, Eleventh Indiana Zouaves; then camped at Cumberland, Maryland. While there Colonel Kane organized a body of sixty scouts selected from the various companies of the Bucktail Regiment under command of Kane, with Captain E. A. Irvin, Lieutenants Lucius Freeman and W. R. Hartshorn as subordinates. These scouts had quite a skirmish at New Creek Station, West Virginia, with 120 of Colonel

McDonald's Cavalry Regiment, killing and wounding nineteen of the enemy without sustaining any loss and won what at that time was looked upon as quite an important victory. They also had a slight skirmish at Ridgeville, West Virginia. After the terrible disaster at Bull Run Colonel Biddle was ordered with his brigade back to Harrisburg. From there the Bucktails went to Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, and were in Genl. Banks' corps until in October, when they joined the Pennsylvania Reserves at Tunnallytown, Maryland. With them they crossed the Potomac at Chainbridge and went into winter quarters at Camp Pierrepont, near the village of Langely, Va., in November. Shortly after Colonel Biddle resigned to take a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected from the second district of Philadelphia to fill a vacancy. Charles J. Biddle was an accomplished soldier and, though a severe drill master and one of the strictest disciplinarians, had won the love of the officers and men while in command and had so impressed himself on them as to call forth from Generals Reynolds, Meade and Ord, after witnessing their drill a very high compliment on the "remarkable skill and efficiency of his regiment." Captain Hugh W. McNeil, of Company D, was elected Colonel to succeed Biddle. Before this election the Bucktails under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kane, with the Third Brigade of the Reserves, fought the battle of Dranesville, winning the first victory for the Army of the Potomac. In this battle Colonel Kane was severely wounded.

When McClellan moved to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862 the Pennsylvania Reserves were left with McDowell, and marched through to Fredericksburg. While in Camp at that place Colonel McNeil was taken down with fever and did not return to the regiment until after the battle of Malvern Hill, thus missing the seven-days fighting on the Peninsula. It was also while in camp at Falmouth that Colonel Kane received orders from the Secretary of War to take four companies of the regiment and report to General Bayard. Near the first of June with Company C. Captain L. W. Gifford (Captain Jno. Eldred having resigned); Company G, Captain Hugh McDonald, Company H, Captain Charles F. Taylor, and Company I, Captain W. T. Blanchard Colonel Kane left the regiment and never again

returned to it. These four companies were in the memorable campaign in the Valley of Virginia. At Harrisonburg, June 6, they, without any assistance, fought a full brigade of rebels for over one hour, in which the loss of the enemy was (by Confederate reports) 559, General Ashby being among the killed. Over half of the Bucktails got back. Colonel Kane was wounded and taken prisoner. Captain Taylor was also taken prisoner. Two days later they saved the Picrepoint Battery at Cross Keys after desperate fighting. They also had a wicked fight with a portion of J. E. B. Stewart's command at Catlett's Station, in the night and during a terrific thunder storm, driving off the enemy and saving the headquarters train of General Pope. After the second battle of Bull Run Colonel Kane was promoted to Brigadier General and the four companies rejoined the regiment. After the fight of Casey's division at Seven Pines the Pennsylvania Reserves were sent to join McClellan's Army in front of Richmond. The six companies of the Bucktails occupied the post of honor, the extreme right of the Army. They were assigned to Potter's Corps and at Mechanicsville, June 26, sustained the brunt of Lee's attack. They were engaged in battle during McClellan's retreat to the James river, under command of Major Stone.

After the Army arrived at Harrison's Landing Major Stone and Captain Wister went home to recruit new regiments and were under colonels of the 149th and 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel McNeil returned while in camp here. The Reserves were the first troops of the Army of the Potomac to join Pope's army. The Bucktails were hotly engaged at Second Bull Run, August 28, 29 and 30, and under fire at Chantilly. On the extreme right of the army at South Mountain, as skirmishers they drove the enemy from the foot hills and when the line of battle came up, moved forward with it and helped drive him up from the mountain, capturing a great many prisoners. Engaged at Antietam on the 16th of September, and when charging the woods in front of the famous Duncard Church, on September 17, Colonel McNeil was killed. Captain Charles F. Taylor was commissioned Colonel, Captain E. A. Irvin Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain A. E. Niles, Major. At Fredericksburg, under command of Colonel Taylor, the regiment joined in a charge, justly claimed to be equal to the charge

of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg. In this battle Colonel Taylor was wounded and Colonel Irvin had been severely wounded at South Mountain and had only returned to the regiment December 10, and was again severely wounded on the 13th, in consequence of which he was mustered out of service. The terrible loss sustained by the division in the various battles up to this time and no recruits coming to the regiments, their ranks were so decimated after the battle of Fredericksburg that it was deemed for the best interest of the service to order the Division to the department of Washington to recruit and fill up their ranks. While in that department Major Niles was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant W. R. Hartshorn, who sometime before had been appointed Adjutant, was promoted to Major. After the battle of Chancellorsville the First and Second Brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves joined Hooker's army and were engaged at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, the Bucktails charging from the top of Little Round Top, over the stone wall, through the wheat field to the peach orchard, with the Devil's Den on their left. Then changing front, flanked that position, captured a Georgia regiment with its colors, finally closing the battle on the left of our army. In this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Niles was wounded and Colonel Taylor killed. After Gettysburg the regiment was with Meade in his Mine Run campaign. During the winter of '63 and '64 the regiment was camped at Bristow Station. Then a good many of the men re-enlisted as veteran volunteers. Colonel Niles, owing to disability from wounds, was transferred to the Veteran Reserves and the command devolved on Major Hartshorn, who commanded it until the expiration of the term of enlistment as *Major*, to the shame of the State authorities be it said, for no man in the Army of the Potomac was more deserving of promotion than he. The regiment was engaged in the Wilderness on the 5th day of May, 1864, and under fire every day until the 1st of June. The time of the regiment actually expired May 15, but as the time of some of the other regiments did not expire until one or two months later the Bucktails agreed to remain until the 30th, when the Government agreed to discharge all the regiments. Their last battle was at Bethesda Church, May 30.

The next morning the troops that were to relieve them not appearing in time the Bucktails volunteered to skirmish with the enemy until they arrived. Quite a lively fight occurred with the enemy's sharpshooters and not a Bucktail was hit. The re-enlisted veterans, with those of other regiments, were formed into the 190th and 191st Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. The Bucktails joined the 190th and Major Hartshorn was at last commissioned Colonel. He had the command of the brigade and was breveted Brigadier-General in the field.

General Doubleday, in his report of the battle of Gettysburg, says of the Bucktails: "The men who wore the bucktail, though more exposed than any other part of the line, remained as immovable as the rock against which the billows unavailing beat. * * * My confidence in this noble body of men was not misplaced. They repulsed the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers at close quarters, and maintained their retreat until the final retreat of the whole line." This was on the first day of battle at Gettysburg, at Seminary Ridge







